gress of the People. It was not a conspiracy. I had no hatred to the Constitutional Monarchy; no opersonal quarrel with the Dynasty. I held myself aloof from its favors; I was a spectator of its reign, and that was all. If its reign (certain con-ceptions of which I valued, such as that of peace, for example) had neither cramped nor corrupted liberty. I should not have hesitated to serve it. The Monarchy and the Dynasty, abandoned by the People, by the National Guard, by the Chamber of Deputies, and by the Army, fell under its faults in half a sitting (demi-seance) of the Chamber. All was consumed with Royalty: nothing remained but to replace it, and to pity it. The · People set us the example of this honorable pity. · They fought, they allowed flight, they did not

"I remained isolated, pensive, silent, on my bench, contemplating this catastrophe, so sudde that it did not even allow me time to measure its depth. Moved, even to tenderness, by this mis-· fortune and this childhood saving itself from the · throne in a revolution, my heart wrestled within · me against my reason. The People, and some of my colleagues, who at this day have forgotten it, took me by the arms, made signs to me to · precipitate myself between anarchy and the country, called me by my name, and thrust me into the tribune. M. Barrot descended from it, vanquished in his efforts to stay the downfall of the Monarchy. A gun was directed at me, (by one of the mob which filled the chamber:) an unknown hand 'knocked it up. I pronounced myself, in a few words, in favor of a Provisional Government; which seized instantaneously the crisis in order to control it. This Government gave all the probabilities of the day following to a Republic. But it reserved to the National Convention, which I indicated at the first word, that which no faction, ' which no sudden impulse, which no clamor, could wrest from it: the sovereign and entire power of determining the definitive form of government which it would suit the Nation to accept.

"The voice of the multitude and of the deputies who had remained in the Chamber required of me ' myself to nominate the members of the Previsional Government. I refused. Dupont, (de l'Eure,) the natural dictator of the public esteem, was borne, in spite of his modesty, to the Chair of the Presidency, (of the Chamber.) He read the names · which a tumultuous scrutiny had designated to form the Government. We recognised in this scrutiny no other authority but that of danger and devotion. This danger and this devotion were our only title. They forbade us to abdicate this power, all irregular as it was, into the hands of anarchy. I take it by the right of the blood which is running, and which must be stanched at any cost.' This was my declaration, which I ' find recorded in the " Moniteur " of the day. We · murched to the Hotel de Ville at the head of a · column of people. We were carried, under an · arch of sabres, pikes, bayonets, into halls sprin-· kled with blood, encumbered with the bodies of · the dead and the wounded, to a little table, at " which THE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED ITSELF."

The point which, after all, most concerns the People of the Southern States is, that the Legislatures of several of those States have undertaken to choose Delegates to the proposed Convention at Nashville without any authority, or even permission from the People, to embark their rights and their interests in this untried scheme, the greatest success of which may be to saddle them with burdens from which they are now free, besides jeoparding their peace and their now growing prosperity; In conclusion of the last remarks which we foresee any occasion to make on this subject-and not to load our columns with too heavy a mass of extracts-we proposed to ourselves to select, by way of illustrating the difference between the sentiments of the Politicians and the People of the South, the evidences of popular opinion in a single one of the it were any thing more than empty gasconade-Southern States. Whilst making the choice, we met with the following paragraph in the Mobile Register :

"It may safely be said that no Southern State is so unani mously in favor of the Nashville Convention as Mississippi. If any thing were wanting to prove this, it may be found in the unanimity with which the late Legislature, coming fresh from their constituents, with a full knowledge of their opinions and wishes, acted upon the subject. They passed resolutions elected delegates, appropriated \$20,000 to defray expenses. and set apart \$200,000 of money now in the treasury for any emergency which might require her citizen soldiers to take the field to resist Northern aggression."

We select, therefore, as the test of the popular sentiment on this subject, the State of Mississippi; and submit the annexed evidences within our immediate reach to show that even in that State the action of its Legislature is not sustained by the sentiment of the People.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT GIBSON, MARCH 15, 1850. Messrs. Gales & Seaton : I have mailed to your address a copy of the Port Gibson Herald published this morning, in which you will find a call for a meeting of the friends of the Union, pretty well subscribed. I think I am not mistaken in the belief that, if time and opportunity allowed, it might have gotten the names of nine-tenths of the county.

The meeting will be held on Monday next, and you shall be furnished with a copy of its proceedings as soon as the mail will carry it, and I promise in advance that it will give evidence that our Representatives in the State Legislature err greatly in the opinion, so often expressed, that "we have calculated the value of the Union." The truth is, the advantages and disadvantages of the Union were calculated by wise and better heads, before it was adopted by the States.

My sole object in writing to you is to furnish you materials out of which your long experience may be enabled to arrive at the truth. My own opinion is that among the People there is no excitement whatever on the negro questions. The People-especially the slaveholders-are sometimes excited to a smile by the portents which are conjured up by the politicians; but they are amazed, and some of them feel aggrieved, by the misrepresentations which have been made of them.

WILKINSON CTY, (MISS.) MARCH 17, 1850. Messrs. Gales & Seaton : You seem to be greatly excited at the Metropolis in reference to the slavery question ; decidedly more so than we are here. A few demagogues, North and South, are seemingly bent upon the destruction of our glorious Union; but, so far as the mass of the people are concerned, they will meet with but little sympathy. Our Legislature passed some stringent resolutions upon the subject ; but I apprehend that they are all "sound and fury, signifying nothing." If they are in earnest, the people in my part of the State seem not to be infected with their disposition to resort to such measures as will tend to the dissolution of the

I am for the settlement of this question upon the plan sug gested by Gen. TAYLOR in his special message to Congress; and I am of the opinion the country will sustain the Administration in this plan of adjustment.

FROM MISSISSIPPI NEWSPAPERS.

FROM THE KOSCIUSKO (MISSISSIPPI) CHRONICLE. A Pror. - We have become convinced, from the proceed ings of the Legislature, as well as of many citizens in and about Jackson, that a scheme is on foot to bring about a dis-solution of the Union, and establish an independent Southern Confederacy, and that John C. Calboun is at the head of it. Indeed, it is gravely asserted by some, that several letters have of late been received from this distinguished individual, by persons residing in and about Jackson, urging the adop-tion of measures calculated to bring about that result; and

South Carolina having once attempted the measure and failed, could not now carry that weight and influence which its importance demands; that Mississippi being a high-toned and chivalrous State, having won for herself that proud title through the conduct of her volunteers in the Mexi-can war, coupled with the advantage of having the theatre of the agitation changed to a point remote from that of the previous one, and her citizens being easier gulled, would exert a far greater influence for the success of the measure

That prominent citizens of Mississippi, both Whigs and Democra's, are not only privy to this move, but instigators of it, we have not a doubt. How far they have succeeded in their schemes of treason we all know, or at least all may know, their schemes of treason we all know, or at least all may know, by taking the trouble to examine into the matter. The project now pending before the Legislature to appropriate \$250,000 to fight the Yankees, is a pert of this scheme—the initiatory step; and although at first view it might appear as a windy ebullition of hair-brained horspurs, yet it is a deeply laid scheme. The leaders in this move know full well that no such contingency as contemplated in the resolutions on federal relations will ever happen unless brought about by their own machinations; they know that \$250,000 would be but a drop in the bucket, if such contingency were to occur; they know, too, that their villanous and treasonable schemes would meet with no favor from the masses if it were chemes would meet with no favor from the masses if it were fairly stated and proposed, and that their only chance of success depends upon gulling and defrauding the people into it; hence they brought forward in the Legislature what they are pleased to term resolutions on federal relations, appropriating \$250,000 to meet a contingency, the undoubted object of which was to commit as many as possible into a sanction of their ne'arious ... heme, who, when once committel, they hope to lead on from one act to another until they are pre-pared to give in their adhesion to the whole scheme. Under this blind, many persons, real friends of the Union, have been led astray; but whether they have so far committed themselves that they council retreat, is the question. We hope, for the that they countrettent, is the question. We hope, for the sake of the Union, they have not. But, thanks to God, already do we see a reaction beginning to take place. Meetings are being held in various portions of the State, to calmly and coolly consider this matter in its true light.

PROM THE BRANDON (MISS.) REPUBLICAN OF MARCH 16. We must confess that we are not deeply mortified to see the "disorganizing Convention" at Nashville so universally condemned by all the prints professing Americanism and patriotism. The Hartford Convention, during our last war with England, should warn the advocates of the anticipated one at Nashville of their doom. The plain up and down fact of the business is, our people enjoy too many liberties to hazard for a moment the stability of the Union. The world is too much interested in our thus far happy project of selfgovernment. It would not be altogether right now to "dis-solve the firm," and thus crush forever its brightest hopes. It would be worse than cruel fratricide to extinguish forever th latent sparks of freedom in every land, that are kept alive solely by the wind from the wings of our noble bird as he takes his course heavenward. Freedom's cause knows no bound; it is not local, but encircles, with a sympathetic chord, the habitable globe. It has votaries in every clime, and all animated by the same glorious and liberalizing aspi-ations for fraternity and equality. Dissolve the Union Never ! It is too precious, in all that lends heat to the poli-tical heart, and in all that is nourishing to patriotism, to be thus idly swept away. No, we will maintain it; and to do so we are prepared to "stand the hazard of the die." Let so we are prepared to disunionists and foreign emissaries croak and plot; yet they will be sadly disappointed in believing that Americans do not know their rights and liberties, and knowing them will not maintain them at every hazard. "One and inseparable," we cannot, we will not be dissevered.

FROM THE ABERDEEN (MISSISSIPPI) "INDEPENDENT." THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—We most sincerely be-lieve that the Legislature of this State have usurped a power never entrusted to them by either the constitution or the people, in pledging the State of Mississippi to stand by whatever the Nashville Convention may do, and in electing delegates to that body under that pledge. There would have been of course a marked propriety in an expression of legislative opin-ion with regard to both the rights of the South and the expediency and action of that Convention; but the great moral force of that body is lost when its control is taken from the hands of the people. As an unbiased expression of popular feeling as to what was due to the South—its delegates "fresh from the people," and holding credentials from the popular voice—the action of that Convention would have been entitled to twice the weight which it will have when its delegates are found to bear with them no marks of popular confide but to be only the appointees of a legislative caucus. The remark will be at once made that the Legislature of Mississippi—the very State which commenced the movement, which claims its paternity, which stands forth the champion per se of Southern rights—is afraid to trust the people with a voice in the selection of delegates, or with the issuance of instruc

But by far the most mischievous act of the Legislature was their " pledge of the State to stand by the action of the Con-We say mischievous-it would have been so, if

"Sound and fury, signifying nothing." If it meant any thing, it was mi-chievous and unwarranted; if it meant nothing, it was ridiculous. What right has the State Legislature, under the constitution which confers its powers, to pledge the people of the State to ratify whatever a Convention may do of delegates from some of the States of the Union? If that Convention confines its action to adto suggestions how best the constitution of the United States and our glorious Union may be preserved in all their integrity, and how the guarantied rights of the South may be est preserved from violation, then no pledge of the kind was ecessary. The mere fact of giving such a pledge speaks of "foregone conclusion" that something else was intended besides advice and suggestion; that action was looked for as the initiatory step of revolution and disunion. In that case, the Legislature possessed no power wkatever; it was usurpation which only loses its alarming features when we reflect on its totally inoperative character. An act of revo-lution, to be at all justifiable, must be the act of the people they are sovereign, and the only sovereigns. When did the people of Mississippi give the Legislature the right to pledge them to stand by a disunion or revolutionary movement Did the Legislature find that right in the instrument which defines their authority, or in any mandatory instructions from

the popular will? But it will be said that the Nashville Convention does not intend disunion or revolution. Grant that. But does it take away from the impropriety of such a pledge as the Legisla-ture has made? How knew they what the Nashville Conention will or may do? If the Legislature was in earnes as the jealous guardian of State sovereignty and the rights o the people, had its members any moral, legal, or political power to pledge its citizens to stand by the action of a body to assemble three months hence, and a portion of the dele-gates to which are not yet elected? Ungifted with prescience as they were, how knew they that the pure and patriotic is tentions in which it is averred the Convention originated, will not be covered up by the rashness or fool-hardiness of some of its present advocates, or be entirely changed under the in fluence of the political demands of the 'bitter-enders?' Can the interests of the S:ate be irrevocably entrusted to the guarlainship of any set of men, no matter how pure we may believe them, without the consent of the people first expressly

FROM THE LEXINGTON (MISS.) ADVERTISES. PUBLIC MEXTING.—The meeting called for on the 16th netant, to take into consideration the subject of slavery, me according to appointment; whereupon, on motion of A. M. WEST, Col. H. W. BROWN was called to the chair, and M. .. McGuinz appointed Secretary.
The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimous

Believing it not only to be right, but the bounden duty of every community to give public expression to their opinions, when, from misapprehension or design, they are misrepresent-ed; and believing that the true sentiments of the people of the South, on the great question which now agitates the Union, and threatens to dissolve it, have been misconceived or perverted; and also believing that designing demagogues, both

North and South, in assuming ultra, untenable, and uncon-stitutional grounds, and refusing to adjust in some amicable manner the exciting subject of slavery, are seeking individual aggrandizement, rather than the good of the people, or the Preservation of their liberties: Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the
resolutions adopted by the Southern Convention, held at Jackson in October last, contain a declaration of Southern rights, based upon the plain principles of the Constitution of the United States, which it is the duty of every Southern man,

rrespective of party, to support ; and which, if respected by Congress, will assuredly lead to an honorable adjustment of the question it involves.

Hesolved, That it is not only grossly inconsistent in itself, but suicidal in its tendencies, for us to occupy other than plainly and palpably constitutional grounds, whether we look to the constituted authorities for redress at present,

or to enlightened public opinion in the future.

Resolved, That, while we cordially subscribe to the doc. trine that Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, we with equal cordiality affirm that Congress has no power to establish or introduce it into the Territories; but that the Sta'es formed in said Territories, when they come to form their organic law, and ever after, have and retain alone, in their sovereign capacity, exclusive cognizance of the subject.

Resolved, That while it is our ardent desire that California ple of California have fairly decided otherwise, it is our duty as good citizens to acquiesce, however we may regret it.

Resolved, That if, upon a final adjustment of this momentous question, it should be thought advisable to prohibit the

sure.

Resolved, That a dissolution of the Union is a thing not to be thought of as a remedy, but as an appalling calamity; and should be resorted to only when all hope of justice from the North has caused to arist scaled and an appalling calamity. North has ceased to exist, and all constitutional remedies are exhausted, and even then only as a mere choice of evils.

Resolved, That the Nashville Convention, as primarily re-

commended, was a measure of the people, emanating from them in popular meetings, irrespective of party, and to be consummated by them; and that the attempt by the State Legislatures to pervert the true intent of the same, is an unauthorized assumption of power, and well calculated, if not designed, by the assumption of unconstitutional positions, to drive from its support a large and respectable portion of the Southern peo-

FROM THE RATMOND (MISS.) GAZETTE. CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF HINDS COUNTY .- In pursuance of previous notice, a highly respectable number of citizens from all parts of Hinds county, Mississippi, assembled this day, (March 9, 1850,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at the

Baptist church, in the town of Raymond.

The assembly was called to order by Col. Th. S. Dabney. on whose motion Col. REUBEN COLLINS, of Auburn pre-cinct was elected president. On motion of Col. John M. Hawkins, Col. Thos. S. Dabney, of Coker's Store precinct, and Col. James Dupries, of Brownsville, were chosen vice presidents. And, on motion of Hon. A. R. Johnson, Geo. W. Harrer, of Raymond, was appointed secretary.

At the request of the president the secretary read the call

Hon. A. R. Johnson, after remarks explanatory of the objects of the meeting, and a reference to the perilous condition of our public affairs, offered for the consideration of the Con-

vention the following resolutions .

1. Resolved, That the institution of domestic slavery, as it exists in the slaveholding States of the Union, is recog-nised and protected by the federal constitution, is sanctioned by humanity and sound morality, is accordant with the Dioy humanity and sound morality, is accordantly with the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and is exclusively under the control of the people vine law, and the control of the people vine of the States where it exists. Any attempts, therefore, Congress to interfere with slavery, in any of the slavehol ing States, would be unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional, and should be promptly resisted at all hazards.

2. Resolved, That, in our opinion, the "Wilmot proviso"

(or, in other words, Congressional restriction of slavery in Perritorial Governments) is violative of the spirit of the constitution, and unjust and oppressive to the slaveholding States. We consider that the Territories, when organized by Congress as such, should not be restricted as to slavery; but that the slavery question, with all other questions of domestic policy, should be reserved for the determination and settlement of the people of each Territory, when they shall form a State constitution preparatory to their admissi-Union: at which time, we consider it clear and undeniable that the people of each Territory have the exclusive right to establish or prohibit slavery, as they may deem advisable

3. Resolved. That the Federal Constitution nowhere requires the formation of a Territorial Government, as a pre requisite to admission into the Union of any people, as a sove-reign State; that the inhabitants of a Territory, when suffi-ciently numerous, and when they shall have adopted a republican constitution, and sought admission, may be constitutionally received into the Union as a State, although Congress may have previously omitted to give them a Territorial Gov-

4. Resolved. That the Federal Constitution has conferred upon Congress the exclusive power of admitting new States into the Union, with no restriction as to the mode of exercise ing that power, except that a republican form of government shall be guarantied to each State; and, in reference to California, should Congress act upon her present application, and receive her as a sovereign State, we consider that such an occurrence would afford no ground for a dissolution of the Union, and would not constitute such an injury to the slaveholding interests as would justify a withdrawal from the federal compact, however much as Southern men we may regret that her State constitution prohibits slavery. In our opinion the people of every State, whether old or new, have inlimited and exclusive power over the question of domestic

of the United States in recommending the admission of Cali-fornia into the Union as a State; that we consider his course in this respect as wise, patriotic, and just, dictated by an earnest desire to preserve the Union, promote liberty, and advance the welfare of the whole nation. Thus viewing his conduct, and, considering that the movement destroys no constitutional right of any slaveholding State, we will cordially sustain the President in the policy he has so nobly adopted.

6. Resolved, That, inasmuch as it is now evident that Congress will not pass the "Wilmot proviso" at the present ses gress will not pass the "Wilmot proviso at the present sca-sion, and as, in our opinion, no such infringement of the constitutional rights of the South has occurred in reference to our newly-acquired Territories as Justifies a resort to ulterior measures of redress, we consider it advisable to abandon allogether the Convention of slaveholding States proposed to holden at Nashville in June next. Without censuring the motives of those of our fellow-citizens who originally suggested that Convention, we think that such an assemblage, under existing circumstances, would be more likely to beneficial results. This strengthened by the fact that several of the slaveholding States do not sanction the measure; and, without entire co-opera tion on the part of all the slaveholding States, such an as semblage could not be productive of any salutary results. We think also that the slave States should not assemble in Convention merely in anticipation of aggression, but that they should defer such a movement until the actual occurrence o such injuries as would authorize so solemn and serious a procedure, our feelings and intentions in regard to Northern ag gression upon our interests having been repeatedly declared to the world by legislative resolutions and the solemn decla-

rations of the Southern representatives in Congress. 7. Resolved, That, in the language of Washington, regard the Pederal Union as the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquillity at home our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, of that very liberty we so highly prize—that we cherish for that Union a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment, and will there fore stand by it, so long as we can do so without an absolu bandonment of the rights and liberties of the South.

8. Resolved, That, although we thus regard the Union

still, we freely admit, that if our constitutional rights were in vaded and destroyed by a Congressional majority, we would sacrifice the Union itself rather than submit to oppression. But, in our opinion, no such invasion of our rights has oc curred as would justify a dissolution of the Union; and we are inclined to meet the present, and all future questions of difficulty that may arise, in a calm, conservative, and compromising spirit, ardently hoping that this glorious Union may exist for ages, dispensing the blessings of liberty to future generations of our posterity, and affording an asylum for the oppressed of every land.

A. L. DABSET then offered the following resolutions 1. Resolved, That the following resolution, submitted to senate in February, 1847, by Mr. Calhoun, announces truths which cannot be successfully controverted

" Resolved. That it is a fundamental principle in our po litical creed that a people, in f.rming a constitution, have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity, and happiness; and, in conformity thereto, no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its constitution shall be 'republican,' and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be a vio-lation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political sys em rests "

2. Resolved, The language of President Polk, in his last nnual message, is equally true, and his recommendation was not opposed, except by those who sought to impose the Wilproviso on the newly-acquired Territories.

From Mr. Poll's Message to Congress of Dec. 8, 1848. "Whether Congress shall legislate or no, the people the acquired Territories, when assembled in convention to form State constitutions, will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or ill not exist within their limits. If Congress sha'l abstain from interfering with the question, the people of those Territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper, when they apply for admission into the Union." Col. THOMAS S. DABNET offered the following preamble

"Whereas our Senators and Representatives in Congress ressed a letter to the Governor of this State, in which they ask his advice, and the advice of the Legislature now in session, and the advice of the people of this State, as to the course which Mississippi shall deem it her duly to pursue in the emergency which may be presented by the admission of California into the Union as a State, under a constitution restricting slavery; and whereas the people of this State did meet in Convention, in the city of Jackson, in October last, and did then and there pass upon the question now pro-pounded by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, refusing, in the most marked manner, to make the admission California into the Union an issue either with the people of California or with the co-States of Mississippi : The

"Resolved, That we, a portion only of the people of one county, having a due self-respect, do decline giving to our Senators and Representatives in Congress any advice whatever in the premises, believing that we could not do it without placing ourselves either in hostility to the accertained will of the people of Mississippi on the one hand, or committing an act of supererogation on the other."

The Convention was then addressed, with much spirit and animation, by A. L. Dabney, Esq., Hon. Daniel Mayes, A. C. Baine, Esq., Mr. D. McComb, Hon. A. R. Johnston, John Shelton, Esq., and other genilemen—all of whom emphatically declared themselves in favor of the sdop-

* government of pure reason, was for me an ideal, more or less distant, of law, of reign, of the pro
* gress of the People. It was not a conspiracy. I

many of its leading champions, were strongly denounced.

The Convention then proceeded to vote on the resolutions on the Secretary's table. The resolutions of Hon. Amos R. Johnston were again read and unanimously adopted as the sentiments of

The first and second resolutions of A. L. Dabney, Esq. (as above) were unanimously adopted.

The preamble and resolution offered by Col. Thomas S.

Dabney were unanimously adopted. The business of the Convention having been accomplished, the Convention adjourned.

The Committee's Letter to President Taylor. RAYMOND, (MI.) MARCH 12, 1850. Sin: In obedience to the requirement of one of the resolu-tions enclosed, it is made our grateful duty to transmit the surselves of the occasion to indulge in some explanatory and ersonal reflections, may we not hope that the exigency of the

ecasion which called into existence the resolutions and the

ssemblage whence they emanated, will greatly palliate, they do not excuse, the seeming obtrusion?

That a crisis in the affairs of this great country, more alarming perhaps than any with which it has hitherto pleased Di-vine Providence to afflict us—a crisis so appalling, so deadening, so dark, as to cause the stoutest, the most loyal heart to doubt the call of duty, lest he might unwittingly obey that of faction; that a crisis such as this has been upon us no candid man, we think, will gainsay. But we now indulge the opinion, and it affords us infinite pleasure to communicate it to you, as the Chief Magistrate of this whole country, that this crisis has passed away; has passed away! Indications, too well de fined to escape the least observing, now point to measures alterior to the vindication of right, either Southern or Northero, and parties are fast dropping into their old ranks with a force quite as strong (though not as fierce and fitful) as that which caused their general disruption; and it one party is seen, with characteristic fidelity, obeying the behests of its file leaders, the other, with no less fidelity, obeys the call of patriotium. We express the opinion, and with great confi-dence too, that not many days will elapse ere there will be two parties in Mississippi again. One of these will be the Whether the other will call itself Democratic, or whether it will adopt another name more indicative of its present principles and purposes, will be for them and not for

With entiments of profound respect, we have the honor to be your fillow-citizens and most humble servants. JAMES DUPREE.

THOS. S. DABNEY. His Excellency Z. TAYLOR, reident United States, Washington.

PROM THE MISSISSIPPI SOUTHRON. A RALLY FOR THE UNION !- At a public meeting of the itizens of ADAMS COUNTY, held at the court-house in Natchez on Saurday, the 9th instant, in pursuance of a call of the friends of the integrity of this Union who are not opposed to the admission of California, the following proceedings were had: The meeting was organized by the election of Dr STEPHEN LUNCAN, president; JOHN R. STOCKMAN, and ISAAC LUM, Esqs, were chosen vice presidents, and E. B. BAKER and JOHN FLEMING, secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced by B. Pendleton, and seconded by Col. Adam L. Bingaman, and adopted:

Whereas the people of California, have, so far as we know and believe, by their own free and independent action, and without the exercise of any undue influence either on the part of the past or present Administration, formed a State Constitution, and now claim (according to the stipulations of the treaty by which she was acquired) admission into the Union; and whereas it would be alike impolitic and unjust to attempt to fortify our own rights by trenching upon the rights of others; and whereas, it is the duty of all good citizens to unite in patriotic endeavors to calm the excitement which per-vades the country, which blazes in our National Councils, and would seem to portend a dissolution of the Union, and the consequent prostration of our free institutions; and whereas it is hoped and believed that the admission of California, upon such terms and under such regulations as Congress, in their calm and temperate deliberations, may deem. proper legally to impose, would pave the way to a satisfactory adjustment and final settlement of this vexed question of our rights, and tend to the preservation and perpetuity of th

Union: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the clause in the constitution of California which prohibits the domestic relations of slavery within her borders, should form no obstacle to her full, free, and prompt admission as an integral and equal member of our racy; and that we do not deem such admission to be a question of unconstitutional aggression by the non-slave-holding States on the rights of the slaveholding States, but we consider it a mere question of expediency, the agitation of which is calculated to create division instead of a united action on the part of the South.

Territory in endeavoring to provide one for themselves and applying for admission into the Union as a State.

Resolved, That we cherish the Union as of priceless value; that we will zealously co-operate in all efforts towards its

preservation and perpetuity, as our most precious inheri-tance, so long as it secures those rights which are guarantied tous by the Federal Constitution; and that we willnever renounce it until those rights are clearly and palpably violated.

Resolved, That although political precedents, clothed in the venerable habiliments of time and sanctioned by the weight of patriotic and revered names, are entitled to our deep con-

ideration and respect, yet they ought not to be deemed a of unquestionable authority and binding force; and that the doption by Congress of the ordinance of '87, in the form of the Wilmot proviso, would by us be considered an unwarrantable and unconstitutional usurpation, on her part, of a power vested exclusively in the Territories of this Union at the time of the formation of their organic law; an insulting imposition of degrading disabilities on the people of Southern and Southwestern States; and a total prostration of our constitutional equality, to which, as American citizens worthy o the name, we ought not, and cannot, be expected patiently and pusillanimously to submit.

Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional power to interfere in the traffic of slaves between the several States. Resolved, That the abolition by Congress of slavery in the District of Columbia, without full remuneration to the slave owners therein, would be unconstitutional and an act of fia grant injustice : that to abolish it without the concurrence of the State of Maryland, would be an unscrupulous violation of implied faith; and that to abolish it without the consent of the people of the District, would be tyranny of a deep and

Resolved. That it is the duty of Congress to pass such an act as will secure to the citizens the full benefit of the provision of the constitution regarding the reclamation of sons held to service or labor" in one State escaping into another; and that our Senstors and Representatives in Congress from this State be solicited to use their best exertions o procure enactments which will most effectually accomplish this object; and resolved further, that the outrages repeated ly committed by portions of our fellow citizens of the nonlaveholding States upon our characters and rights as slaveholders, and the legislation of several of those States obstruct ing the recovery of our slave property within their borders, are subversive of rights solemnly and explicitly guarantied by the constitution, and at war with the spirit which formed, and which alone can preserve, that sacred instrument, tend ing, with fearful rapidity, to alienate one section of the Union from the other, and to sever the bonds by which we are a united

Resalred. That the citizens of each and all the States have an equal right to transport their property and domestic relaions of all descriptions recognised by the constitution to any the territories of the Union ; that such territories, acquired as they may have been either by the common treasure or by the blood of the citizens of the several States, are, and ought to be, free and open to their equal enjoyment; that our rights as American citizens are paramount to all conflicting foreign and local laws; and that together with the flag of the Union, whether advanced to the North or the South, to the rising or the setting of the sun, is borne proudly onward, and authoritatively established in peerless supremacy, the Constitution of

Col. BINGAMAN then read the following resolution, which also passed;

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens of

he several counties of this State to convene together and give The meeting on motion adjourned. STEPHEN DUNCAN, President.

LOUISIANA AND THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION .-The New Orleans Courier having taunted the Buletin with having been quoted by the New York Evening Post as saying the people of Louisiana were opposed to the Nashville Convention, the Bulletin thus replies :

"We only asserted what our Legislature has since affirmed, by refusing to sen! delegates to that convention, and we esume there is no one, not even the Editors of the Courier, who will venture to assert that a majority could be obtained in any parish of the State in favor of Louisiana joining in that convention. As we have previously said, we do not believe there is a politician in the State, Whig or Democrat, who would peril his political existence by accepting the appointment to that convention, whose extensible object is the protection of Southern rights, whilst the real one is disunion."

We have seldom had the opportunity of spreadpleasure to publish than the Letter from a body of good and patriotic men of Boston which we now distinguished honor!

To the Honorable Daniel Webster.

SIR: Impressed with the magnitude and importance of the ervice to the Constitution and the Union which you have rendered by your recent speech in the Senate of the United States on the subject of slavery, we desire to express to you our deep obligations for what this speech has done, and is doing, to enlighten the public mind and to bring the present eries to you, and if, in the performance of this duty, we avail crisis in our national affairs to a fortunate and peaceful ter-

As citizens of the United States, we wish to thank you for ecalling us to our duties, under the Constitution, and for the broad, national, and patriotic views which you have sent, with the weight of your great authority, and with the power of

our unanswerable reasoning, into every corner of the Union. It is, permit us to say, sir, no common good which you have thus done for the country. In a time of almost unpreedented excitement, when the minds of men have been bewildered by an apparent conflict of duties, and when multitudes have been unable to find solid ground on which to rest with security and peace, you have pointed out to a whole copie the path of duty, have convinced the understanding and touched the conscience of a nation. You have met this great exigency as a patriot and a statesman; and, although the debt of gratitude which the people of this country owe to you was large before, you have increased it by a peculiar service, which is felt throughout the land. We desire, therefore, to express to you our entire concurrence in the sentiments of your speech, and our heartfelt thanks for the inestimable aid it has afforded towards the preservation and perpetuation of the Union. For this purpose, we respectfully present to you this our address of thanks and congratulation n reference to this most interesting and important occasion in

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your bedient servants,

Here follow the names of upwards of nine hundred of the most respectable and influential citizens of Boston, extending in length to more than four columns of this paper, for the insertion of which we cannot now find space; but, to enable our readers to estimate as highly as it deserves this tesimonial, we copy from two of the Boston papers brief notices of the general character of the signers.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER. THE SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER .- We have heretofore

aken occasion to say that the opinions expressed by Mr. Webster in his great exposition of his sentiments upon national subjects, a few weeks ago, would be supported by the people of New England. The opinion that he would be thus supported has been controverted in some quarters, but we are glad to find that we were not mistaken. We are able to publish to-day a letter to Mr. Webster, signed by some eight hundred citizens of Boston and its vicinity, approving of his course, and endorsing his opinions.

To Boston people it would be idle for us to attempt to point out how well the signers of this letter represent the best part of our community. To readers out of the city it may be well to say, that no public man could have, or could ask, a better set of retainers. No one who knows Boston, will ask a better rebuke than this letter affords to the recent abolition meeting called to abuse Mr. Webster.

ADDRESS TO MR. WEBSTER .- We have been requested to publish an address to Mr. Webster from citizens of Boston, and other places in the neighborhood, which leaves this city for Washington by the mail of this afternoon. Such a document has rarely emanated from this community. From the names of the venerable merchant Col. PERKINS, and the equally venerable jurist Judge Jackson, whose autographs lead this most respectable array, down through the entire list, there is an ample representation, by persons of all ages, of whatever Boston contains of intellect and character, of wealth, Resolved, That the failure of Congress to provide a civil of position, or of activity in affairs and in most of the leading Government for California fully justified the people of that professions and occupations. There is not a name upon this address that is not the name of a legal voter, and a substantial citizen; and among them many will be recognised abroad as the names of men eminent in the various walks of life. There is no one name that does not speak its owner's real sentiments, and that does not, to a great extent, represent a class. We think this fact will strike every one who s well acquainted with the inhabitants of this city. We are happy to see that the address is also subscribed by several of the leading professors of the theological seminary at Andover, nen who are known all over the country, and by the President of Harvard University, whose names will require no special indication in any part of the Union. The lamented Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong died on the day after he had subscribed the address.

This demonstration is the more imposing from the calm and quiet manner in which it is made. These men have not chosen to take it as true, on the assertion of any body here or elsewhere, that the North, or New England, or Boston disapproves of Mr. Webster's late speech; but they have chosen to let him know, and to let the country know, what they think of it. We can inform the country that when in this ommunity such a body of men, come forward to speak their minds upon any subject, public opinion in Boston on that subject may safely be considered to have been ascertained.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JACOB S. SCHRIVER, to be Deputy Postmaster at Vheeling, Virginia. WM. J. B. WHITE, to be Deputy Postmaster at Philadelphia.

WM. T. PURNELL, of Mississippi, to be United States Consul for the port of Bahia, in Brazil.

The Legislature of the State of Onto adjourned ine die on Monday last. Amongst the laws passed was one taxing Banks as other property is axed; another erecting a State Board of Educating; and another providing for homestead exemption. One new county was erected, to be called VINTON, and formed out of a part of Athens, Fairfield, and Jackson counties. The Ohio State Journal informs us that this new county was named in compliment to the excellent and universally respected Representative from that District in Congress.

GROWTH OF WISCONSIN .- That large extent of territory now forming the State of Wisconsin. which was but a few years ago overshadowed by a dense wilderness, will soon rank among the most important States of the Confederacy. Some idea of the large accessions to the population which she is constantly receiving, may be gathered from the sales of the public lands within her border. The entries of land within the State during the year 1849 amount in the aggregate to 795,646 acres, of which a little over 200,000 were paid for public expression to their views on the subjects embraced in in cash, and the remainder, nearly 600,000 acres. were paid for with land warrants. During the year 1848 more than a million of acres of land in the State were entered, about three-fourths of which were paid for with land warrants.

While a clerk in New Orleans, on the 19th ultimo., was occeeding to the Louisiana Bank to deposite \$2,510, he was ostled by a crowd, and lo, immediately afterwards the money was missing. The alarm was given, and when the bank was notified of the theft, it was found that the bills had been exchanged for smaller currency. Several old rogues were arrested on suspicion.

A telegraphic despatch from Peoria states that the obstruction in the Iilinois river, at Peoria bridge, had been so remov-ed as to permit boats less than 40 feet in width to pass through. The Prairie Bird passed up, and the Ocean Wave is on-her way down. The Archer and Planter reached this city night before last, both having come through the piers of the bridge.

[St. Louis Republican.

ney General, closed his argument in the case of ing before our readers any testimonial of respect Dr. Webster yesterday evening. At eight o'clock for high public service which has given us more the case was given to the Jury, and at eleven they returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. On the rendition of the verdict Dr. Webster fainted, and remained insenintroduce to them. More glorious than a civic sible for ten minutes. He was then conveyed to crown, Mr. Webster may well be proud of this jail, to await his sentence. By the Court's permission he had addressed the Jury before they retired for deliberation.

DR. WEBSTER'S PLEA

At the close of the arguments of counsel on both sides, in he case of Dr. WEBSTER, convicted at Boston on Saturday ast of the murder of Dr. PARKMAN, Chief Justice SHAW, with much emotion, stated to the Prisoner that it was his privilege now to address the jury, if he had any thing to say, or any explanation to make.

Professor WEBSTER rose, and, in a very distinct voice nade the following remarks :

"I have desired to enter into an explanation of the com-"I have desired to enter into an explanation of the com-plicated network of circumstances which, by my peculiar po-sition, the government has thrown around me, and which, in nine cases out of ten, are completely distorted, and pro-bably nine-tenths of which could be satisfactorilly explained. All the points of the testimony have been placed in the hands of my counsel, by whom my innocence could have been firm-ly established. Acting entirely under their direction, I have sealed my lips during the period of my confinement, trusting myself entirely to them. They have not deemed it necessary, in their superior wisdom. (this was said in an ironical tone.] in their superior wisdom, [this was said in an ironical tone,] to bring forward the evidence which was to exmerate me from a variety of these acts. The government have brought whatever consummate ingenuity could suggest sgainst me, and I hope it will not have an undue influence upon my jury. and I hope it win not have an under innuence upon my jury.

I will not allude to many of the charges; but there is one which touches me, and that is the letter which has been produced. It is not the first I had read in the daily prints which have been distributed in my apartments, and various publications which have been made respecting them. One statement was, that I had, after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, pur-chased a quantity of oxalic acid to remove the stains of blood. and it instantly occurred to me that this parcel might be and it instantly occurred to me that this parcel might be saved, and produced when necessary. For several days Mrs. W. had requested me to purchase some acid for domestic use; and as my wife had repeatedly laughed at me because I had not purchased it, I had borne it in my mind that afternoon, and had gone into Thayer's store, under the Revere House, made the purchase, and waited till the Cambridge omnibus came along, and then jumped into the omnibus with the bun-dle. I went home and gave the bundle to my wife; and when afterwards I heard so much said about the bundle, it flashed on my mind in a moment that this must be the bundle. It was to this bundle, and not to any document, that I referred in the direction to my wife. As regards the nitrate of copper: in the usual lectures preceding my arrest, I had occasion to use the influence of chemical agents in producing changes of various subjects; among others, on gases. I prepared a large quantity of oxalic acid gas. A gallon jar was filled with gas in order to produce the changes from dark color to orange, and also in air. On great heat being applied to the jar, the gas was drawn through water. As to the ni-trate of copper spilled on the floor of the laboratory, it was spilled accidentally from a quantity used by me, in my lec-tures, between the day of Dr. Parkman's disappearance and my own arrest. So I might go on explaining a variety of circumstances which have been distorted. My counsel have pressed me to keep calm. My very calmness has been made bear against me; but my trust has been in my God and my own innocence. In regard to money I must say a word. The money which I paid Dr. Parkman on the afternoon of Friday, November 23d, I had saved up from time to time, and kept it in a trunk in my house in Cambridge; but unfortunately no one ever saw me take it out; therefore, I can only give my word that such is the fact. Several years ago I had stu-dents who were in the habit of being in my laboratory, and who injured my apparatus; therefore, I prepared every thing for my own use in my lectures with my own hands, and that is the reason why I excluded persons from my laboratory. As regards my whereabouts from the hour of Dr. P.'s disappearance, I have put into my counsels' hands satisfactory information, which will account for every day I had spent dur-ing that week; for every day and every hour. I never was absent from home. As to being seen by Mr. Sanderson, I was at home every evening. One thing that has been omitted by my counsel was, that on the Friday on which the alleged Humboldt's new work 'Cosmos,' and while waiting for an omnibus, stepped into Brigham's to take a mutton chop, and, in coming out to take the omnibus, had forgotten my book; but after my arrest remembered the place where I had left it, and mentioned it to my counsel. They had sent to Brigham's and the book had been found."

The Professor here sat down, but almost instantly arose

"I will say one word more. I have felt very much dis tressed by the production of those anonymous letters, more so than by any thing that has occurred during the trial. I life, I never wrote those letters. Since the trial commenced a letter has been received from this very 'Civis' by one of my counsel. If this person has any spark of humanity, I call upon him to come forward. A notice to this effect has been

Dr. Webster again took his seat, having evidently made a deep impression upon all present by the seriousness of his remarks and the earnestness of his manner.

Boston, April 1 .- Professor Webster was brought into Court this morning at 10 o'clock, and received the dread sentence of the law. It was pronounced by Judge Shaw, and closed as follows :

You, John W. Webster, after a fair trial, and with every opportunity for defence, have been found guilty by a jury of your fellow citizens, of having, on Friday, the 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine, with malice aforethought, murdered Doctor Geo. Parkman, in your private room, in the Medical College in Grove street, in Boston. It is now the duty of the Court to pronounce upon you the sentence which the law pronounce upon you the sentence which the law imposes upon such a crime. It is therefore adjudged, declared, and commanded by this Court, that you be taken hence by the proper officer to the prison of the county, and there kept in close custody until such time as the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth shall by his official warrant appoint, when you shall be taken thence to the place of public execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead. And may God, in his infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul!

The prisoner heard the sentence with an unblenched cheek, but, as it appeared to the eye of the spectator, with a troubled and saddened heart.

He was immediately removed from the Court to the prison. followed by the crowd, who were curious to catch a glance of his face.

It is not supposed that the execution will take place very soon, as it is the desire of every one to give the prisoner full time to make his peace with Heaven; and that, if any one knows ought which would lighten his crime, or remove the charge from him, opportunity may be afforded to produce the

The Boston Transcript says that Dr. Webster's family were wholly unprepared for the terrible result of his trial. They had secured their own passages and that of Professor Webster, at his direction, for Fayal, for the 20th of this month. They have all along had the strongest persuasion of his inno-cence; and were completely prostrated by the overwhelming

The Times says that a letter of condolence to the unfortunate family is now in circulation in the city of Cambridge. and already contains a large number of names, among which are those of the Hon. JARED SPARKS, Hon. EDWARD EVER-ETT, and Judge S. P. P. FAY. The character of the paper to assure the afflicted family that, notwithstanding the fate of the husband and father, the wife and daughters will continue as ever to be esteemed, respected, and beloved by their friends, and that all that can be done will be done to omfort and support them under this terrible burden of affliction

The French "Courrier" (of New York) congratulates its readers that the difficulty in relation to the seizure of the French vessels at the port of San Francisco has been adjusted without trouble. The brandies seized (because they were in bottles and not in wood) have also been surrendered, though the latter of the two was in favor of the action of the Collector. This result, the Courrier says, demonstrates the sincerity of the reception of M. Bois LE-Compte, and promises well for the new embassy.

MILLEONS OF PIGEONS .- Letters from Indiana complain that some of the pigeon roosts cover the forests for miles, destroving the timber. A letter from Laurel says : " I am completely worn down. The pigeons are roosting all through the woods, and the roost extends for miles. Our neighbors and ourselves have, for several nights, had to build large fites and keep up reports of fire arms to scare them off. write, within a quarter of a mile, there are 30 guns firing. The pigeons come in such large quantities as to destroy a great deal of timber, break limbs off large trees, and even tear up some by the roots. The woods are covered with dead